

No. 749,527.

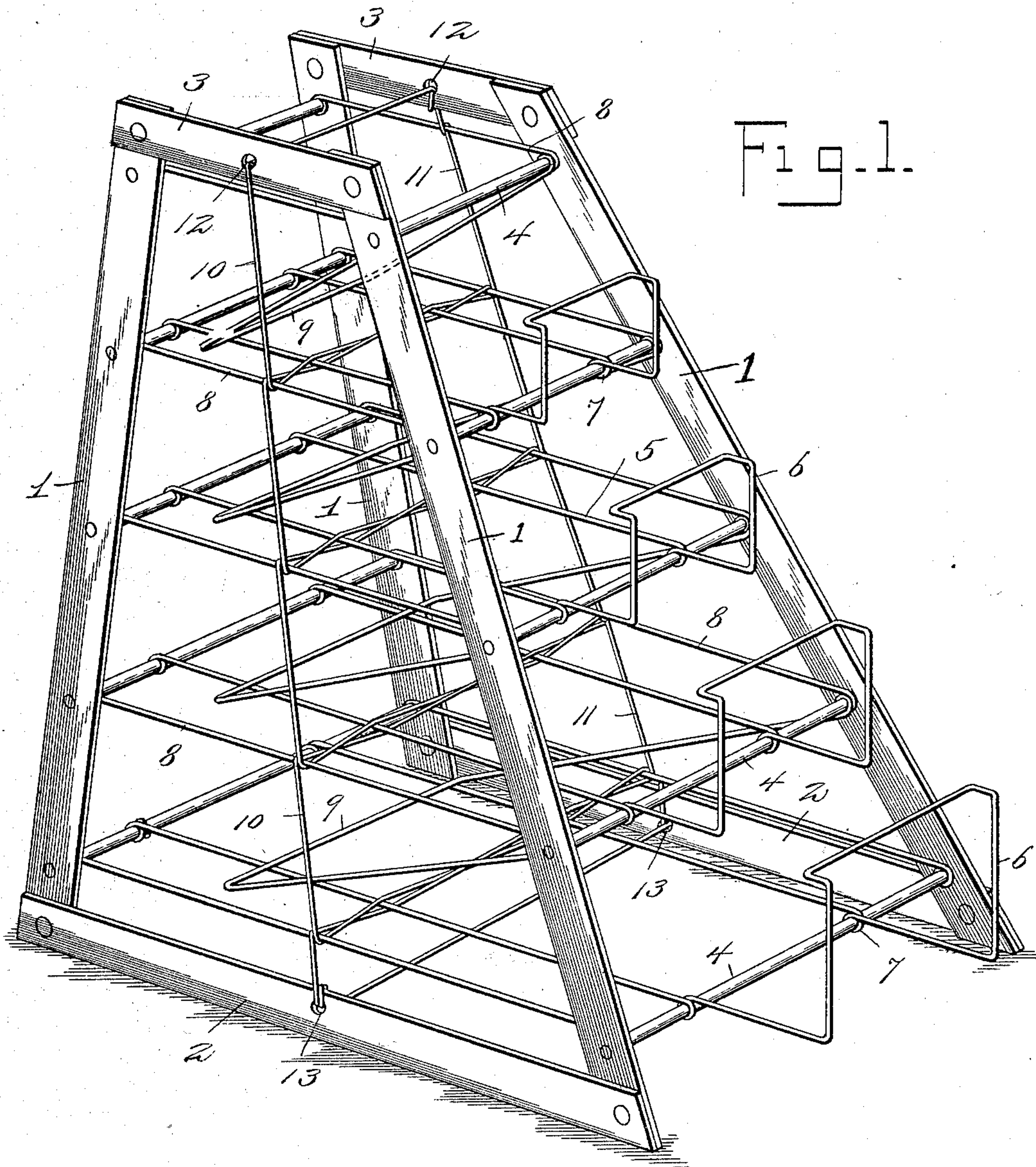
PATENTED JAN. 12, 1904.

W. E. BURKS.
HOLDER FOR PAPER SACKS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 28, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Inventor

William E. Burks.

Witnesses

Harry L. Ames.
Herbert H. Lawson.

By

Victor J. Evans

Attorney

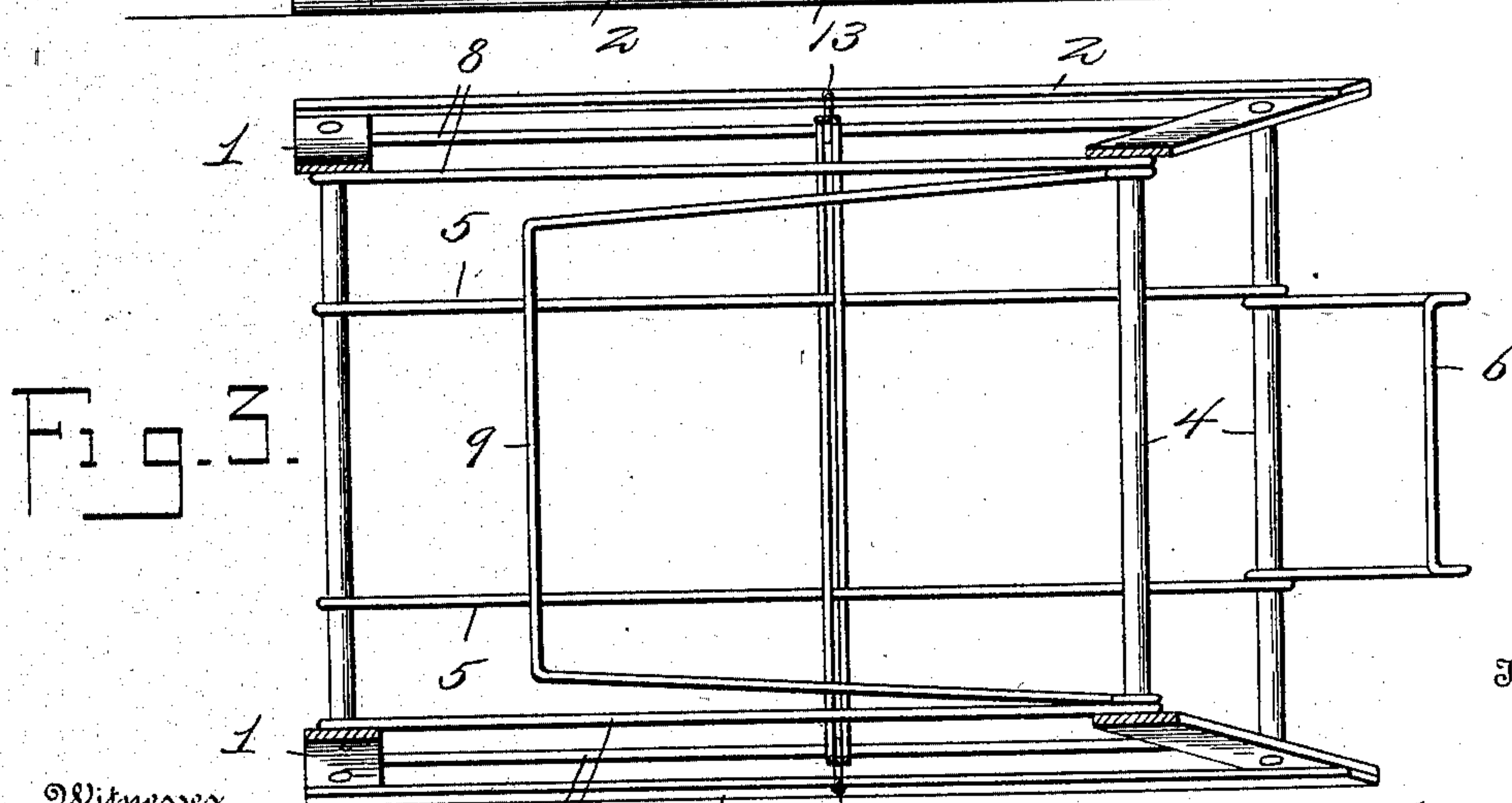
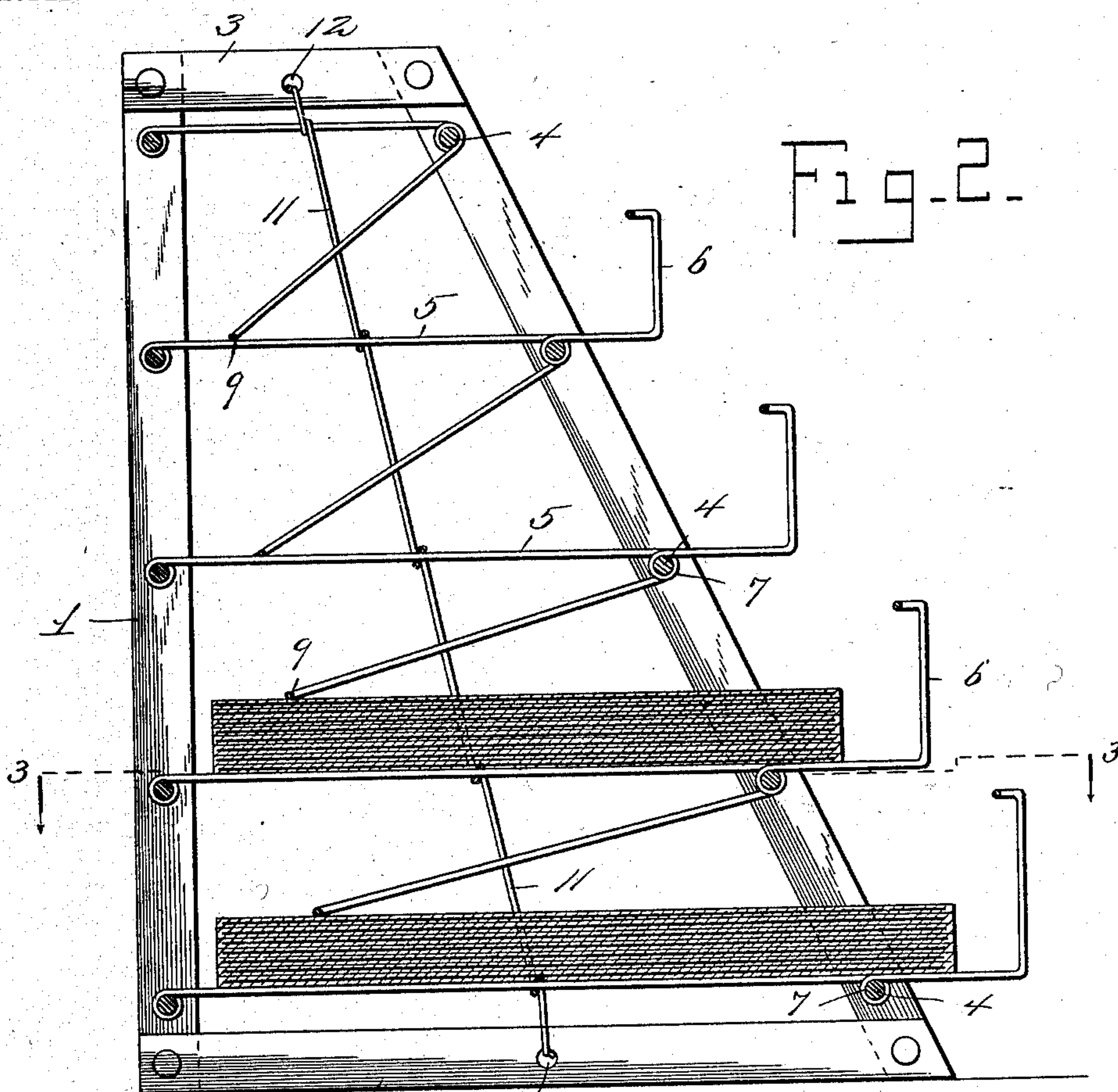
No. 749,527.

PATENTED JAN. 12, 1904.

W. E. BURKS.
HOLDERS FOR PAPER SACKS.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 28, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Inventor

Witnesses

Harry L. Amer.

Robert D. Lawson

By

William E. Burks.

Victor J. Evans

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. BURKS, OF ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

HOLDER FOR PAPER SACKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 749,527, dated January 12, 1904.

Application filed May 28, 1903. Serial No. 159,195. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. BURKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ashland, in the county of Boyd and State of Kentucky, have invented new and useful Improvements in Holders for Paper Sacks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in holders for paper sacks; and its object is to provide a simple and inexpensive and attractive device of this character which can be conveniently placed upon a table or counter and which is adapted to hold sacks of different sizes in positions from which they can be readily removed one at a time.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in providing a frame having shelves of different lengths arranged therein, said shelves having hooked front ends adapted to prevent the displacement of the sacks thereon. Spring-clips are arranged above the shelves and serve to clamp the sacks thereon.

The invention also consists in the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, showing the preferred form of my invention, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section there-through, showing sacks in position on two of the shelves; and Fig. 3 is a section on line 3 3, Fig. 1, with the sacks removed.

Referring to the figures by numerals of reference, 1 1 are standards inclined toward each other and connected at the top and bottom by cross-strips 2 and 3, respectively, thereby forming frames which are adapted to be connected by means of transversely-extending rods 4, which are riveted or otherwise secured to the standards 1. These rods are arranged in parallel planes, and to each is secured a shelf, preferably formed of a single wire 5, bent upon itself and having its intermediate portion 6 bent upward at right angles and thence inward to form an L-shaped extension. These wires are fastened to the rods preferably by being coiled therearound, as shown at 7. To each set of rods 4 is secured a spring-

wire 8, which is coiled about the forward rod of the set and extends inward, forming a substantially U-shaped clip 9, which bears upon the shelf thereunder. Wires 10 and 11 are secured within apertures 12, formed in the upper cross-strips 3, and these wires extend downward and under the wires 8, which are secured to the rods 4, supporting the upper shelf in the rack, and thence over and under the wire 5, constituting the shelf. These wires are then extended downward under the next shelf, where the above-described method of combining the parts together is duplicated. Each of the shelves is woven with the brace-wires 10 and 11, and the ends thereof are fastened within apertures 13 within the lower cross-strips 2. Said wires also extend intermediate the strips 3 and 2, so as to bind the standards and the rods 4 securely together. As the shelves are of different lengths, it is obvious that the sacks must be placed upon the shelves according to their sizes. To do this, the clips 9 are first raised, and after the sacks have been placed thereunder said clips are released and bind the sacks in position on the shelves. To remove a sack, the upper one is raised above the inwardly-turned end of the extension 6 to its shelf, and it is then drawn thereover. This extension will prevent the other sacks upon the same shelf from being drawn longitudinally therefrom. The tension of the clips 9 is such as to permit the sacks to be readily withdrawn from under them.

The device is extremely inexpensive in construction, durable, and attractive, and the sacks can be readily removed therefrom one at a time.

In the foregoing description I have shown the preferred form of my invention; but I do not limit myself thereto, as I am aware that modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof, and I therefore reserve the right to make such changes as fairly fall within the scope of my invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a sack-holder, the combination with standards, and rods connecting the standards; of wires coiled upon the rods and forming

shelves, L-shaped extensions integral with the wires and projecting upward from the shelves, and spring-clips adapted to bear upon the shelves.

- 5 2. In a sack-holder, the combination with standards, and rods connecting the same; of wires coiled upon the rods and forming shelves, L-shaped extensions integral with the shelves and extending forward therefrom, spring-

clips secured to the rods and bearing upon the shelves, and brace-wires extending transversely of the shelf and connecting the same.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM E. BURKS.

Witnesses:

OTHO ADAMS,

W. O. HAMPTON.